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The People's Press.

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Political.

A Powerful Arraignment.

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, during the recent debate on appropriations, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, gave utterance to the following eloquent but truthful indictment against the Radical party:

"If what has just been stated by the Chairman on Appropriations be true, it is but corroborative of the opinion long entertained on this side of the chamber, that the number of officers and the pay attached thereto under the existing Administration are too great. More than once this has been asserted and shown. So far as I can remember we have received but one answer, which consists of denunciations of administrations prior to 1860; the design being to conceal existing abuses and extravagance. And no one has done so more persistently than my colleague, Judge Kelly, who, when this bill was under consideration, on a former debate, took occasion to assert concerning the administration of James Buchanan that 'there never had been such a season of profligacy as those four years.'

Sir, during those four years purity in private and integrity in public life were the rule and not the exception. During those years elections were free and not controlled by military authority; the freedom of speech and of the press were not abridged; the right of the people to be secure in their persons and effects was not prohibited; the right of trial by jury was not denied; no cruel or unnecessary punishments were inflicted; innocent men were not arrested by the 'tinkling of a bell,' and left to languish in the fortresses of the United States during the pleasure of a President or Secretary; and innocent women were not hanged.

Then, sir, there was neither unbridled taking of gifts, nor wholesale appointing of relatives to office. There were no 'Black Fridays' to be inquired into; no corners in gold or stocks to be accounted for; and no 'Let and Stocking' jobs to be executed. Collectors of customs were not forced to resign by outraged merchants, nor were Presidential letters needed as 'bills of health' for exposed and deposed officials. Innumerable and unnecessary offices were not created to support in uselessness and idleness the barnacles clinging to the party craft, and the presence of the Federal tax-gatherer never darkened the door of either the rich or the poor.

Then, sir, presidential and other salaries were not increased, neither was the Treasury depleted by the use of contingent funds for the case, splendor and luxury of high officials. Our ships of war were not used as pleasure-boats, nor were the soldiers of the Republic employed as menials in the streets and houses of this capital.

During those four years a Vice-President of the United States was not in compunction with infamous practices, and sent to his home in shame and dishonor. Then, sir, no man questioned the integrity of the Congress of the United States, nor was it compelled to purge itself of those who had steeped themselves in infamy, by their connection with fraudulent schemes, such as were exposed by the 'Credit Mobilier' investigations of the Forty-second Congress. In those years sovereign States were not reduced to a condition of vassalage, their substance eaten up, their treasure squandered and stolen, and their pleasant places made everywhere desolate by the hand of the despiser. The very dregs of northern vagabondism were not forced into their highest executive and legislative positions by fraud and violence, and kept there by the decrees of a corrupt judiciary, sustained by Federal bayonets in defiance of right and justice and in contempt of the will of the people.

Then, sir, from under the very shadow of the Capitol there came no despairing cry from the people to be relieved of and protected from the burdens and exactions of the task-masters set over them by Federal authority, whom they accused of malfeasance and corruption by which their property was being confiscated, their means exhausted, and their prosperity destroyed.

That 'season of profligacy,' as it is stigmatized by my colleague, the body-politic was not diseased to its core, so that it might be touched nowhere that vile corruption and festering rotteness would not ooze forth. In those days spies, informers, and moiety-grabbers were not hired and sent forth to prey upon merchant, citizen, and corporation, so that favorites might fatten on dues belonging to the Federal Treasury. Then defaulters were not screened in their peculations, or pardoned, if by accident convicted, and their bondsmen left unmolested by reason of their social and personal relations with those in authority.

Then, sir, no wild railroad schemes were fostered by the Government, by which layman and priest, widow and orphan, were plundered and ruined. Millions and tens of millions of acres of the public domain were not given away to lawless corporations without price and for no consideration, and by them used for the enrichment of 'inside rings' of gamblers and speculators, who have brought shame and dishonor upon our national name and credit.

Then manufactures, trade, commerce, and business generally were not stricken as if by the hand of paralysis, and starving men and women did not march through the streets of our cities crying for work or bread, but receiving neither. Honest industry received its just reward, and bloated fortunes coined out of the necessities of the people were unknown; and in that day there were no privileged classes of bankers and bondholders, whose coffers were filled to overflowing by immunities granted at the expense of the people.

Then, sir, there was republican simplicity in official life and manners, and there was no aping of regal magnificence in establishment, intercourse or equipage.

These, sir, are some of the things which did not exist, did not occur, and were not done, during the administration of James Buchanan, that 'season of profligacy' referred to by my colleague. Did time permit many others might be enumerated and held forth for general detestation and execration. But, sir, if these things do exist, have occurred, and are done in this 'season of profligacy,' which has been of fourteen dreary years' duration, it is not difficult to determine the responsibility.

And, sir, of all these high crimes and misdemeanors, of all these sins of omission and commission, of all these invasions of the rights and liberties of the people, of all these outrages and wrongs, and of all these violations of the Constitution and the law, I here and now arraign the party to which my colleague belongs before the bar of the American people.

Select Miscellany.

Beautify Your Homes.

'Home, sweet home,' has cheered many a wearied soul burdened with sorrows, far, far away from loved ones. There is something about home, however humble it may be, that comforts, cheers, hallows; a something that gathers around nothing else that belongs to man, and however indescribable, verily the fact remains 'there is no place like home.' Parents should neglect no pains to make home attractive to their children, not only in the culture of all those graces which makes the indoors charming, but in assiting nature to make the outdoor surroundings beautiful, in noble trees with their grateful shade, in the flower garden, radiating with all the richness of the rainbow hues; in the wide-spreading lawn 'all dressed in living green.' 'Oh!' said a beautiful lady, a few months a wife, 'Oh! that I could be at my old home now, to sit on the fresh green grass on our beautiful lawn, under our noble elms, and see my precious father and mother enjoying the blithsome gambols of my brothers and sisters, with my husband with me it would be paradise for me.' This gentle lady expressed the thoughts of all who have left their childhood home. We have been led to these thoughts by the inquiries of a friend in a neighboring county how best she could secure a lawn for the pleasure of her little ones, and the lawns being our special charm, we usurp, for the nonce, the role of the agricultural editor, if that be an usurpation, to give wider circulation to his teachings.

First, to insure success, the ground should be naturally rich, or made so by liberal manuring; should be well ploughed and thoroughly harrowed and rolled, until a perfect tilth has been secured.

It matters not if several ploughings,

harrowing, and rollings be required, the perfect tilth must be reached, for the work is to last for generations, and it is the joy of the 'active branches' England is famous for her beautiful parks, and her men of wealth have given to their establishment and protection a large attention, involving large expenditures of money. In many portions of our own country persons of refinement and wealth have bestowed much labor and money in securing parks not at all inferior to those of our English brethren. To meet a growing want much pains have been taken to ascertain the most suitable grasses for a lawn, and the *American Farmer* (Baltimore) some years ago recommended, on the advice of those eminent seedmen, R. St. Clare & Co., the following kinds and quantities for an acre of land, to be sowed by the middle of September: Crested dogstail, 1 bushel; sheep-fescue, 1 bushel; hard-fescue, 1 bushel; red-top, 1 bushel; Kentucky blue grass, 1 bushel; perennial ryegrass, 1 bushel; white clover, 4 quarts; which will cost some less than ten dollars. —*Richmond Whig.*

The editor of the *American Farmer* (Prof. N. B. Worthington, of the Maryland Agricultural College,) adds: 'We must take occasion to say, however, that an excellent lawn may be had without such expense for seed, if you have the patience to wait a year or two for the natural grasses. There is no prettier lawn than is made by the growth of our natural green grasses and white clover. These will come without spent ground well prepared and sufficiently manured. A manuring of ashes is especially adapted to the growth of lawn grass. If you want the ground covered quickly, however, it is necessary to sow seeds. The ground for a lawn should have been cultivated deeply for a year or two if possible, in some hoe crop manured. A well cleansed soil is important to a good set of grass seed, and depth of soil important to preserve the freshness of the grass in dry weather. Use plaster freely also.'

Again we say, beautify your home!

It's Very Hard.

'It's very hard to have nothing to eat but porridge, when others have every sort of dainty,' muttered Charlie, as he sat with his wooden bowl before him. 'It's very hard to have to get up so early on these bitter cold mornings, and work hard all day, when others can enjoy themselves without an hour of labor! It's very hard to have to trudge along through the snow, while others roll about in their coaches!'

'It's a great blessing,' said his grandmother, as she sat at her knitting, 'to have food when so many are hungry; it's a great blessing to have a roof over one's head when so many are homeless; it's a great blessing to have sight, and hearing, and strength for early labor, when so many are blind, deaf or suffering!'

'Why, grandmother, you seem to think that nothing is hard,' said the boy still in a grumbling tone.

'No, Charlie; there is one thing that I think very hard.'

'What's that?' cried Charlie, who thought at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

'Why, I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings!'

A young lady wants to know whether a girl may be sure a man loves her unutterably, when she sits in her presence for an hour without speaking.

Horrible Murder.

[From the Piedmont Press.]

OLD FORT, June 15th, 1874.

Information was received at this place Friday evening, 12th inst., of the most cold-blooded and shocking murder that it has ever been our painful duty to chronicle.

The particulars, as near as can be ascertained, are most appalling, and without attempting to prejudice the public mind by any of our comments, we give the naked and unvarnished facts.

Mr. Sternberg, late of Franklin county, Kan-

sas, who had been in this vicinity for some weeks, looking after mines and other minerals, left this place on the morning of the 7th inst., about 10 o'clock, on foot, in company with one G. F. Cunningham, a wagoner from Shufordville, Henderson county, whom Sternberg employed to transport his baggage, consisting of a valise and one or two other minor articles, as far as the Swannanoa Bridge, two miles this side of Asheville, and where Cunningham would turn off to go to Shufordville. They arrived at Kerlee's Stage Stand, two miles beyond the Blue Ridge about 5 o'clock that evening, and after remaining a few minutes to refresh himself, Sternberg walked on, saying he would go on to Alexander's, four miles further, to spend the night. Sternberg never reached Alexander's and nothing was heard from him until Friday, the 12th inst., when a party of gentlemen who were hunting had their attention attracted to the bank of the river by the barking of their dogs and swarms of buzzards. When they approached the spot they were sickened by the horrible spectacle that presented itself—the remains of a man, lying in the edge of the water, greatly decomposed and partly eaten up by hogs and buzzards was discovered. Blood and appearances of brains were found on the rocks, a large club, and traced to a deep hole in river, into which the body must have been thrown, and afterward washed ashore by a recent freshet. From all appearances it was evident that Cunningham had camped for the night at that place, as he was seen to pass Alexander's, a mile further, at day light the next morning with his team.

The Coroner of Buncombe County, upon being notified of the fact of the murder, summoned a jury to hold an inquest, and after getting what evidence they could, were so fully satisfied that the foul deed was committed by Cunningham, that a posse was immediately started in pursuit of the murderer. As soon as the sad news of the murder was received, Mr. Gaston, also of Kansas, Mr. Curtis, late of Ohio, but now a resident of this place, and Capt. J. B. Burgin left immediately for the purpose of identifying the body and eliciting further particulars. They returned Sunday evening and reported the following additional facts:

The remains of Mr. Sternberg had been interred when these gentlemen reached the place, but they had exhumed for identification, which the sepior *whom show was made*, The pants and shirt, although torn and disfigured with blood, were recognized as Mr. Sternberg's and upon examination of his boots his name was found written on the inside. A small magnifying glass was found in his pant's pocket and a gold pencil and a Kansas newspaper were lying near by. A wound was discovered on the right side of the face, half way between the eye and the mouth which was probed by Dr. W. L. Hillard, and pronounced by him to have been made by a bullet. The ball, entering near the nose and ranging diagonally, came out under the left jaw. About 10 o'clock Saturday night a pistol shot followed by a loud scream was heard in the direction of the camp. It is supposed that Mr. Sternberg was first shot, but that the shot did not prove effectual and it is then thought that the assassin snatched from the fire a burning brand, and with one fatal blow launched the innocent Sternberg into eternity. Mr. Sternberg left this place with a considerable sum of money and must have intended it Cunningham knew that he had it, and probably long before they reached the camping place he had conceived the fiendish plan of murdering Mr. Sternberg, and he must have also driven at a snail's pace in that it might camp where he did, as it is something unusual for wagons to strike camp before night, and even at a slow walk he could have easily reached Alexander's, the regular stopping place, by sun down. Although his camp was immediately on the roadside, yet it was further from any dwelling, and the most secluded place he could have selected for the perpetration of this diabolical crime. Cunningham must have eaten his supper after murdering Sternberg, as a negro who passed the camp after the shot and scream were heard, noticed some one frying meat at the camp fire.

The heartless wretch was arrested at Shufordville, on Saturday. He had just returned from Greenville, S. C., with a load of goods, and when the sheriff slipped a pair of hand cuffs on his wrists he did not even ask why he was arrested. A gold watch, two pocket books, and a pair of ladies lace gloves, were found on his person and identified as the property of Mr. Sternberg. The wretch had even stolen his victim's coat and vest, and was seen to carry a large valise to his home last Monday, and from all that can be learned, it answers the description of the one he was hauling for Mr. Sternberg.

Cunningham alleges that he bought the watch from a negro in South Carolina, paying him \$10 for it, but Mr. Gaston's description of Sternberg's watch, answers fully to the one Cunningham claims to have purchased of the negro. Mr. Sternberg was about 55 or 60 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighed about 165 lbs; iron grey hair and beard, cut tolerably short; light grey eyes, roman nose and well defined features.

Cunningham is a mere boy, about seventeen or eighteen years old, about five feet, five inches high, heavily built, muscular frame, sandy hair, grey eyes and florid complexion, will weigh about one hundred and forty pounds, is very respectably connected, and up to this time has borne an unblemished character.

The people are wild with excitement, and loud in their denunciations of the crime and characterize it as inhuman, unjustifiable and cowardly.

Mr. Sternberg was an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman, and it is greatly to be deplored that he lost his life in such a horrible manner. But a good man has fallen, who leaves

one brother and a large circle of friends and acquaintances behind to mourn his sad and untimely loss.

Wrapt in slumber, visions of his far distant home and friends probably appearing to him, little did he dream, that ere another day dawned, the limpid waters of the Swannanoa, rolling gently near, and whose murmurs had lulled him to rest, would be crimsoned with his blood.

Cunningham has been lodged in jail at Asheville and is heavily ironed. It is to be hoped that justice will be meted out to him as the blood of an innocent man calls for, and his barbarous crime deserves.

JOHN.

The Decisions of the Chief Justice in Virginia.

Some of our exchanges in commenting upon the decisions of Chief Justice Waite, delivered in Richmond a few days ago, to the effect that bankrupts in Virginia were not entitled to the homestead exemption allowed by their Constitution, have fallen into a serious mistake concerning the grounds of the decision. The Chief Justice did not intimate that the exemptions allowed by the amendments to the Bankrupt Law were unconstitutional, but simply decided that the new Constitution of Virginia went into effect in April, 1869, and consequently that as the homestead exemption was not in force in January, 1869, the Act did not apply.

In North Carolina our Constitution went into effect in July, 1868, and the reason does not apply. Virginia, it will be remembered, was reconstructed long after the other Southern States, (except Texas) and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooks that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in *Hill versus Kestler*. Fortunately, there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part reduced to judgments in our State Courts.

Another decision was of considerable importance to the mercantile community, and was to this effect. A custom had obtained to a great extent for merchants in settling their accounts with Baltimore and New York houses, to add to their ordinary promissory notes the words 'the benefit of the homestead exemption is hereby waived as against this note.' Judge Brooks has decided in a case involving the validity of the waiver, that as the wife was no party to the note, and for other reasons, the waiver was ineffectual and the homestead exemption could not be set up. The Chief Justice reversed the decision, holding that to say a man could not voluntarily waive the benefit of his homestead, was tantamount to saying he could not alienate or make a lien upon his land.

Laughing as a Medicine.

A short time since, says a writer in the *Sanitarium*, two individuals were lying in one room very sick, one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of the mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever could recover. A gentleman was engaged to watch over night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to administer medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and said that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak aloud or to move any portion of his body except his arms, but seizing a pillow he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor, and awakened both the nurse and the fever patient. The incident struck the sick man as very ludicrous, and they laughed heartily at it for some fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patient vastly improved; said he never knew so sudden a turn for the better, and now both are up and well. Who says laughter is not the best of medicines? And this reminds the writer of another case. A gentleman was suffering from an ulceration of the throat, which at length became so swollen that his life was despaired of. His household came to his bedside to bid him farewell. Each individual shook hands with the dying man, and then went away weeping. Last of all came a pet ape, and shaking the man's hands, went away also with its hands over its eyes. It was so ludicrous a sight that the patient was forced to laugh, and laughed so heartily that the ulcer broke, and his life was saved.

Bold and Successful Robbery.

On Tuesday night the ninth inst., a most daring robbery was perpetrated upon Mr. David T. Lanier, a well-known citizen, who resides near Chatham, Pittsylvania Co., Va. While Mr. Lanier and the other members of the family were asleep some person entered his chamber through a window which was raised, took from his pantaloons pocket the key which unlocked a desk in the adjoining room, went into that room, opened the desk and took from it \$5,150 in money, \$100 of which is said to have been in gold. The rogue also took a gun, probably for self protection, and carried this off, together with an overcoat. It is reported that the robber undertook to unlock another drawer of the desk, which contained \$700 in money, but in this he failed. No one awoke while this work was being done, and the loss was not known till next morning.

It is surmised that chloroform was administered to prevent Mr. L. from awaking; but this seems to be but a conjecture. It was certainly a very daring theft, perpetrated by one who had some acquaintance with the premises and who was resolved upon doing the worst if necessary, and for this purpose seized upon the gun in the outset. Such robberies are alarming.

As yet there is no clue to the rogue, but we hope he will be discovered and brought to justice.—*Danville Register of the 17th.*

Appearances Against Him.

The history of English law contains few more startling judicial tragedies than that to which the statute against murder owed so much humane amendment as to make the finding and positive identification of the slain person essential to the conviction of the murderer; and as the same remarkable case had a peculiar moral and social significance for the young lovers of all times, who, in their passionate devotion to each other, are altogether too apt to disregard the fortunes of everybody else in the world, it may be recalled appropriately for modern reading.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing excused neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment.

We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, CARDS,

LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,

PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,

POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,

DRAFTS, &c., &

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
COL. STEPHEN D. POOL,
of Craven.

The Selection of Good Men.

Our attention was drawn to this subject by an article in the Richmond *Whig*, guarding the people against the selection of unworthy representatives, as "the character of a people is judged by the character of the man whom they elect as their representative," &c.

We can point with pride to the following list of candidates for Congress from this State:

1st DISTRICT.—*Mrs. V. V. V. of Hertford,*
2nd " *No nominee.*
3rd " *A. M. Wadell of New Hanover.*
4th " *Jos. J. Davis of Franklin.*
5th " *A. M. Scales of Rockingham.*
6th " *Thos. S. Ashe of Anson.*
7th " *Hon. Wm. M. Robbins.*
8th " *Robt. B. Vance of Buncombe.*

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—*Mills L. Eure, of Gates,*
4th " *Col. A. A. McEoy, of Sampson.*
5th " *Bartholomew Fuller, of Cum-*
berland.
7th " *Hon. John Kerr of Caswell.*
8th " *Thos. J. Wilson of Forsyth.*
9th " *D. Schenck of Lincoln.*

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

HON. WM. M. ROBBINS'

APPOINTMENTS FOR SPEAKING.

Cool Springs, Iredell, Monday, June 29	
Mocksville, Davie, Tuesday, " 30	
Fork Church, Davie, Wednesday July 1	
East Bend, Yadkin, Thursday, " 2	
Lewisville, Forsyth, Friday, " 3	
Bethania, " Saturday, " 4	
Winston, " Sunday, " 5	
Kernersville, " Monday, " 6	
Sedge Garden, " Tuesday, " 7	
Mt. Airy, Surry, Wednesday, " 8	
Dobson, " Thursday, " 9	
Rockford, " Friday, " 10	
Yadkinville, Yadkin, Saturday, " 11	
Jonville, " Monday, " 12	
Trap Hill, Wilkes, Tuesday, " 13	
Sparta, Alleghany, Wednesday, " 14	
Flint Hill, Ashe, Thursday, " 15	
Laurel Springs, Alleghany, Friday, " 16	
Jefferson, Ashe, Saturday, " 17	
North Fork, Monday, " 18	
Elk & Reeds, Tuesday, " 19	
Boone, Watauga, Wednesday, " 20	
Bradley's Store, Wilkes, Thursday, " 21	
McNeil's Store, Wilkes, Friday, " 22	
Wilkesboro, Saturday, " 23	
Taylorville, Alexander, Monday, " 24	
Stoney Point, " Tuesday, " 25	
Statesville, " Wednesday, " 26	
Brown Mills, Rowan, Thursday, " 27	
China Grove, Rowan, Friday, " 28	
Millersburg, Rowan, Saturday, " 29	
Salisbury, " Sunday, Aug. 1	
Shadrack's Road-Iredell, Monday, " 4	
Wetherow's Road, Tuesday, " 5	
Chinquapin, Davie, Wednesday, " 6	

At all the appointments speaking will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Robbins hopes his constituents will come out to the appointments en masse and give him a hearing. He has much to say to them in regard to the important questions now pending before the country and of vital interest to all the people of the South especially, without respect to party.

Come out, ONE and ALL, and hear what your Representative has to say!

MAJ. ROBBIN'S NOMINATION.—The nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Robbins for Congress gives general satisfaction throughout the District. Maj. Robbins has so ably represented his constituents in Congress, that they will reward him by ratifying the action of the Congressional Convention at the polls in August, by an overwhelming majority over his opponent.

The Salisbury *Advertiser* of Rowan appointed a large number of delegates to represent her in the District Convention at Wilkesboro, on the 11th inst. Twelve of her opponents accepted the honor conferred on them, and were in attendance. Of these latter 7 were farmers. We mention this fact as indicating the class of men who are concerning themselves in behalf of our able Representative, Maj. Wm. M. Robbins. When farmers leave their plows standing in the furrow and go off fifty or hundred miles to speak for a candidate, you may be sure that they are in earnest and "mean business."

We copy the following well-timed article from the *Wilmington Star*. The outdoor is certainly very hopeful for the Conservative party in the next Congress:

The Democratic party and its allies by whatever name have the finest opportunity this year in the Congressional elections that they have had since the war, for recovering control of the House of Representatives. With a sagacious policy in accordance with popular sentiment, boldly enforced, they cannot fail to get a majority in the House. The bungling and crimes of the Republican party have been carried somewhat too far, and the people are opening their eyes and resolving to rebuke that party at the first election. The muttering of the storm are heard in the air, in some few voices of the thunder is already deeply sounded, and the lightning of the country, as expressed in all recent elections, in the equivocating, shuffling scenes of Congress and in the comments of the press, is evidently hostile to the recent course of the Republican party. It is this fact that affords a reasonable hope for a restoration of pure and capable administration. When the people lose confidence in themselves the end will have come, which will have closed up the Republican籍籍, will have swallowed up the liberties of the people.

The outlook for the Conservatives, and under this name we here include all who sincerely desire the return of good government and mean to vote for it, is decidedly hopeful. All that is needed to make success is an *esprit de corps*; we must subdivide in every section and in every State local interests and local prejudices to the common interests. We must in a word work together. With harmony and vigorous management, with resolution and vigor, we will inevitably triumph. All the powers of earth, air and darkness could not defeat us.

We trust that this is the spirit of the Democratic-Conservative masses in North Carolina, in the whole South, in the Northwest, in New York and throughout the country. The opportunity is magnificent.

The press of the country has exposed so much rascality and corruption in high places, of late years, that bold attempts are being made in Congress, virtually to muzzle the press. The Conservative papers, and a few of the better class of the Radical journals, are sounding the alarm and warning the people against such high-handed legislation.

Great care should be taken to send representatives to Congress who will frown down all attempts to abridge the freedom of the press.

The *Wilmington Star* says:

At a period so far removed from the war, we should think that any movement in Congress by the Judiciary looking to the suppression or curtailing of the freedom of the press would draw almost universal condemnation. But it would seem that the Senate of the United States dares to concoct a measure which threatens the very life of the press of the country.

Last Monday Senator Carpenter and Conkling advocated a bill in the Senate and succeeded in passing it, after a discussion of not more than an hour, in giving a principle which, if carried out, will result in the utter destruction of the liberty and independence of the press, so far as it concerns public officials is concerned.

The bill is entitled an act "to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of cases from State Courts, and for other purposes." It provides that where suit is brought against any corporation or person doing business in the United States process may be made by the delivery to the agent of such person, and such service shall have the same effect as if delivered to the principal in person. It was shown that the bill would allow a merchant doing business in New York or Baltimore to be sued in New Orleans or San Francisco by the service of a notice of suit, and delivered to his house who happened to be temporarily in either of those cities. But it was evident that the main object of the bill was to get to the newspapers, and Mr. Conkling and Mr. Carpenter were so anxious to push it through that they rudely interrupted Senators who were debating with repeated cries of "question!" "question!"

These gentlemen, with others like Gen. Butler, have been very thin-skinned of late. The newspapers have made quite free with their names in unpleasant connections, and this is the way they propose to get even. A Radical Senator, Weddell, of New Hampshire, well said that the bill proposed the most alarming legislation he had ever heard. We shall have a Star Chamber next.

Some of our readers will doubtless think that the above is mere political capital, and that there is no real danger. Would it were so; but the following attempt to muzzle the press at New Orleans looks very significant. The facts of the case are as follows:

On Saturday the 20th inst., as the forms of the *New Orleans Bulletin* were going to the press room, two policemen suddenly presented themselves and obstructed the way, saying they had orders to convey the forms to the central police station. When their authority was demanded, they said they had no warrant, and refused to exhibit their badges. The *Bulletin* men then decided to deliver the forms, when one of the policemen blew a whistle and twenty-five armed policemen rushed in from their hiding places and seizing the forms carried them off and locked them up in one of the cells of the police station, saying they acted under orders from General Badger, Chief of Police. They also stated that there were no charges and no affidavit, but that Badger and McArthur had authorized them. Of course, Mr. Byrle, the proprietor had to succumb.

The greatest indignation prevailed among the citizens, hundreds of whom have volunteered to assist the Sheriff in recovering the forms. On Sunday the Sheriff made a demand for the property, and was informed that they were at his disposal. To cap the whole outrage, Judge McArthur denies issuing the order for seizure. Who backs Badger has not yet transpired. The whole matter looks like a conspiracy set on foot to intimidate the press. We are glad to see that it has failed in a measure; but who knows how soon it may be repeated on some pretext or other.

The Suits Against the State.
The substance of the decisions in the two important suits against the State brought by bondholders in the United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Waite presiding, is thus given by the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

In the suit of Swazey vs. N. C. R. R., &c., the Court decides:

That the Circuit Court of the United States has jurisdiction over cases involving the interest of the State when the State is not a party of record; and when the subject matter of the action is within the jurisdiction of the Court, or when the Court can deal properly through an agent.

II. That the stock owned by the State in the North Carolina Railroad having been pledged for the "redemption" of the bonds of the State issued to construct the road, the holders of the bonds are entitled to have so much of the stock sold as may be necessary, and the proceeds of sale applied to payment of interest now accrued. But the sale is postponed until the State shall have an opportunity of protecting its stock by a levy of taxes, by otherwise raising funds sufficient to pay the accrued interest.

In the case of Self vs. D. A. Jenkins, the Court states that while the powers of the Court might have been lawfully invoked to prevent any application of the money raised by the special taxation levied to provide payment of the interest on the bonds issued to various railroads since the war, to purposes other than those for which the money was raised; yet such application having been made, the Court has no power to interfere with money in the Treasury raised for general purposes of government.

The Swazey decision, it is seen, is against the people of the State, and will sacrifice the State's stock in the N. C. R. R., or its equivalent in taxation, to the extent of the accrued, thus by the decision of the Court held to be due. This is a heavy blow, and one we hoped would not fall. The Self suit we are glad to see fall to the ground.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

"The Swazey bondholders of the late suit filed a petition previous to the adjournment of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Bond, asking that the North Carolina Railroad Company be restrained and enjoined from purchasing the Western N. C. Railroad or any part thereof, from the railroads in the franchise, and the railroad companies for any purposes contemplated by the original charter or amendments thereto. It was ordered by Judge Bond that the motion be heard before him in the city of Raleigh on the 18th of August next, and that the defendants be restrained in accordance with the prayer of the petition in the meanwhile."

The above is the substance of the decisions. We have heretofore given the points involved in said suits. The court having dismissed the Self suit with costs, saves the State from incurring additional heavy burdens, the result of Radical misrule. The decision of Chief Justice Waite seems to give general satisfaction to the citizens of the state.

Proceedings have, however, been commenced in the State courts to compel the Auditor to place the special taxes on the tax lists.

Mrs. Audubon, the widow of the celebrated naturalist, died in Kellyville, Ky., on the 18th inst., aged 88. She was a lady of unusual attainments, and was the constant companion of her husband in his labors and travels, and visited the principal courts of Europe in his company.

The scientific world is now exercised over the comet which has been discovered hid among the stars that cluster in the heavens around the North Pole. It was first discovered on the 17th of April, by Mr. Coggins at Marsfield, and it has been since fully verified by astronomers generally. The *Herald* has had one of its reporters exploring in the polar regions of the sky with Dr. Alexander, of Princeton. It is agreed that the comet is rapidly approaching the earth, and will increase in size from now to the 3rd of August, when it will reach its perigee and be at 245 times as luminous and as bright as it is at present. This will make it a flaming monster in the upper deeps with a very long tail, indeed; and the sight will be one worth seeing.

Brooks and Baxter belong to the same Methodist Church in Little Rock. Their united experience would make a class-meeting interesting.

Republican Conventions.

State republican conventions have been just held in Indiana and Illinois, and Vermont. In Vermont hard money ruled, and the Convention earnestly applauded the President for his veto. In Indiana and Illinois quite a different looking feeling prevailed. "Inflation," so-called, was triumphant, and General Grant received cold support. In Indiana both Morton and Pratt were warmly sustained. Upon the mention of Morton's name there was loud applause, and cheers were given to him as "the next President of the United States," which does not indicate any leaning towards a "third term."

Indiana opposed any more land appropriations to railroads. She has enough and it is time she were satisfied. The Convention says it must be given to actual settlers for the purposes of agriculture.

The Republicans of Illinois are opposed to an early and forced resumption of specific payments, and in favor of keeping in circulation as long as proper the legal-tender notes. They say it would be wise and inexpedient to attempt a policy of immediate cancellation of any portion of such Treasury notes. In this they are right.

Indiana goes for equal rights to all parts of the Union, full protection in all "just rights" from State Courts, and for other purposes." It provides that where suit is brought against any corporation or person doing business in the United States process may be made by the delivery to the agent of such person, and such service shall have the same effect as if delivered to the principal in person. The bill is entitled an act "to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of cases from State Courts, and for other purposes."

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LOCAL ITEMS.**Post Office Directory.**

Salem, N. C.—Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 9 p. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3 a. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Twpn. Bethania, Little

Yadkin, Twpn. Creed and Flat Shoals; closes Mon-

day, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tues-

day, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:30 p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and

Walnut Cove, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 8 a. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville; closes every

Saturday, at 7 a. m.; due, 8 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

RETURNED.—Several of the mountain tourists have returned home after enjoying themselves on a three weeks' excursion among the elevations beyond the Blue Ridge, extending their journey from Asheville to the Warm Springs. On their return they visited Mt. Mitchell and remained on this highest peak over night, and near the grave of the lamented Mitchell. This is a feather in the cap of the ladies, and there are very few of the gentler sex who can boast of such an achievement.

The various points of interest, in this section, spoken of last week, have been visited recently, more particularly the Pilot Mountain. The "long ladder" is reported safe, and the ascent can be made with comparatively little danger.

Several families from the Eastern part of the State are at the Salem Hotel for the summer.

Y. M. M. S.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society will take place in the Museum Building on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. The members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

HORSES STOLEN.—Two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. L. P. Matthews, in the neighborhood of Kernersville, in this county, on Friday night last.

The nightwatch of this place saw two persons riding through town about midnight, the same night, taking the Shallowford street, and supposed to have gone in the direction of the Yadkin river. Pursuers were sent out by the Society for the Protection of Property, on Saturday.

The frequency of these thefts recently will serve as a caution to keep all stables locked.—Only a few days since a friend informed us that he noticed the padlock of his stable was missing, and that night he substituted a double lock.

NEW STREETS.—Four new streets have been laid off in West Salem, named respectively Magnolia, Laurel, Mulberry and Ash.—These streets can be continued until they intersect Walnut street at the South end of this place.

LONGEST DAY.—Last Sunday, the 21st of June, was the longest day, and according to the Almanac, the grand inauguration day of Summer. We have already experienced the heat of the season, and as we advance towards July, the sweltering weather will bear down upon us heavily. We have this consolation, however, that the evenings and mornings are always pleasant and a night's rest is seldom disturbed by overheating. Even at the greatest heat, the pure and bracing mountain breezes fan your cheek very frequently. Another advantage we have over most other points this side of the Blue Ridge, is the absence of the mosquito during the night, obviating the use of the bar altogether.

SEVERAL TRADES might be carried on with a fair prospect of success, in this place, the co-operating business being one of the most promising.

Basket making, after the style of those made in Yadkin, Surry and this county, could be made profitable, more especially as the dreary months of winter might thus be turned to good account by the women and children of families.

We know that considerable quantities could be sold here during the summer and fall months.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING would also command remunerative wages. There is a great deal of repairing needed among our buildings, and there are too few who can repair old plastered walls in a neat manner.—To this industry might be added modeling in plaster for inside walls, &c. There is money in this if properly managed. The principal profit would be in finishing inside walls in a neat and substantial manner.

We again call attention to the trade, that a first-class Gentlemen's Furnishing Store might do a permanent and paying business in our midst.

A Hardware Store might also meet with considerable encouragement.

TOWN TAXES.—Same as last year. \$1.50 per poll, 50 cents on 100 valuation of Real Estate, and \$3.00 Road tax.

STRAWBERRIES.—S. T. Mickey, of this place, gathered one hundred bushels of strawberries from two acres of ground.

THE SALEM CORNET BAND left for Raleigh on Tuesday evening to assist at the Benefit for the Orphan Asylum yesterday. It promises to be a grand affair.

THE SERENADE on Saturday night was very creditable. The night was delightfully cool, and the mellow light of the moon added much to the charms of the occasion.

GREEN APPLES AND DEW BERRIES.—These seasonal fruits are freely offered in our market, every day. The blackberry crop is very promising and a large quantity will be dried for exportation. We hope our merchants will be enabled to offer remunerative prices.

WEATHER warm and rather dry. At this season of the year frequent gentle showers would be very acceptable and profitable for the growing crops.

HEARTH AND HOME.—This publication has passed into the hands of "The Graphic Company," the first number of the new series of which is before us. It is now an illustrated literary paper, and no doubt will prove a success under the control of its present proprietors, who have established for themselves an enviable reputation as publishers. Weekly, \$3.00 a year. Address the Graphic Company, 39 and 41 Park Place, New York.

CONVENTIONS.

Yadkin and Surry Counties will hold a Convention at Rockford, on the 27th, to nominate a Conservative candidate for the State Senate.

Yadkin County will hold a Conservative Convention in Yadkinville, on the 4th of July, to nominate candidates for Legislature and County officers.

The Conservatives of this County will probably hold their Convention on the 6th, while the Bards will meet on the 4th.

THE RAVINE on West Street will soon be spanned with a new bridge and the street graded so as to give easy access to the town lots held laid out West of Salem, numbering some thirty-five, all advantageously located.—Besides a continuation of West Street, four lateral streets have been laid off so as to give every accommodation to purchasers. Several lots have already been taken and the probability is, that the whole will soon be sold to *bondage* residents. About a dozen eligible lots can be laid out, adjoining the above when desired. The above lots contain half an acre each.

A new road will probably be opened, so as to avoid the troublesome crossing, known as "Jackson's Bridge."

To the People of the Eighth Judicial District.

I am a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of this Judicial District.

As the office is one that should be kept entirely above the baneful influence of party politics, I am not the candidate of any party, and have no political opinions to promulgate. I shall make no canvass of the District, believing it unbecoming in a candidate for a high judicial position to do so. If elected, I desire to assume the office free from all obligations to party or sect, that I may be able the more easily to hold the scales of justice evenly balanced.

WILLIAM H. BAILY.

Salisbury, N. C., June 18th, 1874.

Beware of false reports, circulated on the eve of the election.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES and HARNESS, HARDWARE, STOVES and TIN-WARE.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this country.

ONLY 50 CENTS.—The PRESS for three months,

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. WOMMACK & CO., Dealer in General Merchandise.

CORN, (old) 60 a 1.00 Salt 1.80 a 1.00
Wheat 50 a 1.00 American 0.00
Flour 39 a 0.45 Candles 20 a 25
Meat 2 a 2 Oils, Linseed, 0.00 a 1.25
Chop 12 a 2 Keroseen, 25 a 40
Bacon 12 a 15 Sheetings, Fries' B. 10
Pork 7 a 15 a 50
Lard 15 a 00 Yarn, Fries' 1.20 a 0.00
Eggs 10 a 12 Iron 50 a 6
Molasses 34 a 45 Nails 63 a 7
Cheese Fae. 34 a 45 Cal Skins, green, 15 cts.
" Mount. 15 a 00 Tallow 1.00
Butter 100 a 00 Dressings, 28 a 50
Dove 100 a 00 Clover Seed, 7.50 a 8.00
Apples, green, 1.00 a 1.50 Home grown, 0.00 a 0.00
" dried 5 a 10 Barrels Flour, Fruit 50
Potatoessw. 75 a 60 Bricks 6.00 a 10.00
Irish, 25 a 120 Shingles, 10 a 10
" 100 a 120
Lard 12 a 15
" Rich waxy, 12.00 a 15.00
" Common Bright 20.00 to 30.00
" Good 35.00 to 40.00
" Fancy wrappers, 50.00 to 55.00
Market active—Demand good.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BROWN & GORRELL.

LUGS—Common, \$3.75 a 4.50
Good, 4.75 a 5.50
Bright, 6.00 a 8.00
Smokers, 15.00 a 20.00
LEAF—Common, 5.00 a 6.50
Good, 6.00 a 9.50
WRAPPERS—Common, 9.00 a 12.00
Mahogany, 11.00 a 25.00
Fine Yellow, 25.00 a 50.00
Dried peels, peach, 10 a 21 Butter Beans, 10

Market active—Demand good.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS—Very Common, \$1.00 to \$5.00
Good, 5.00 to 6.00
Bright, 6.00 to 8.00
Smokers, 15.00 to 20.00
LEAF—Common, 6.00 to 8.00
Good, 8.00 to 10.00
" Rich waxy, 12.00 to 15.00
" Common Bright, 20.00 to 30.00
" Good, 35.00 to 40.00
" Fancy wrappers, 50.00 to 55.00

Market active—Demand good.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

DARK, \$3.50 a 4.50

LUGS—Common, \$3.50 a 4.50
Medium, 5.00 a 6.00
Good, 6.50 a 7.00

LEAF—Common, 5.00 a 6.00
Good, 6.00 a 9.50
WRAPPERS—Common, 9.00 a 12.00
Mahogany, 11.00 a 25.00
Fine Yellow, 25.00 a 50.00

BRIGHT, 5.00 a 8.00
LUGS—Common to medium, 5.00 a 8.00
Good to fine, 9.00 a 12.00
LEAF—Fillers, 8.00 a 10.00
Extra, 14.00 a 15.00

NEW YORK, June 22—Cotton, 171 a 184
Flour, \$6.15 to \$6.80; Corn, \$1.80 a 2.00; Wheat
1.52 a \$1.60; Gold, \$600 a 1.11

CHARLOTTE, June 23—Bacon 12 a 13;
Flour, \$3.75 a \$4.00; Corn, 1.00 a 1.05; Oats, 60
a 65; Wheat, 80 a 90 a 100; Brandy, 20
a 22.5; Peas, 75 a 100; Lard, 12 a 13.

RICHMOND, June 16.—Wheat, \$0.00 a
80; Corn, \$0.00 a 92; Oats 60 a 71; Flour
\$7.00 a \$8.00.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 18—Bacon 13 a 16;
Flour, \$6.75 a \$7.65; Corn, 1.25 a 1.30; Oats 80
a 90; Rye, \$1.50; Wheat, \$1.60 a 1.75
L. rd, 12 a 13; Whisky, \$2.00; Brandy, \$2.50
Lard, \$1.60; Salt, \$1.65 a 0.00.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of goods in my store, I offer

them at such prices as bring them within the

means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRANC and AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES AND EDGINGS,

RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of

LADIES' TIES, LINEN and LACE COLLARS,

KID and BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,

Perfumaries and Extracts and many

other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Call at the Store, one door above

W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874.

16-ff.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

WANTED!

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK.
Salem, N. C., Mar. 23. J. W. FRIES.

SAFE, SPEEDY AND SURE.—Dr. Morris' Syr of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horseradish,—a remedy for all diseases of the Chest and Air Passages, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOU 200 pounds Long Primer like a following line, at 30 cents per pound.
Books and Stationery at the Bookstore
Enquire at this office.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store

The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-ly.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

THISTLE EDITION Waverly Novels.

Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT.

On Main Street, Salem, N. C.

ON THE 10th DAY OF JULY, 1874, under the virtue of a power of attorney granted to Christian Hege and his wife S. A. Hege, on the 7th day of February, 1873, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the town of Salem, N. C., bounded on Main Street in the town of Salem, N. C., bounded by lots in the occupancy of E. L. Hege and Catharine Welfare. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. W. HUNTER, Mortgagee.

J. W. HUNTER, Mortgagee.

Drury.

Go and Learn a Trade

Sung by a little blind boy—a pupil of the N. C. Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, before the N. C. Press Association, on Wednesday, May 14, 1874:

I'll sing a little song to-night,
And every word is true.
You'll find that every word is meant,
Young gentleman, for you!
I've no intention to offend,
In what is said or said,
The sum and substance of it is,
To go and learn a trade.
Chorus—The "coming man" is he who lives,
To see his fortune made,
Whom every body will respect,
Because he learned a trade.

Your education may be good,
But time is flitting by;
Instead of loafing don't be fooled,
The old man may not die;
And if he should the chances are,
The world may be misled,
Or you cut off without a cent,
So go and learn a trade.
Chorus, &c.

This country's full of nice young men,
Who from their duty shrink.

Who think 'twould crush their family pride
If they should go to work;

Take off your coat, (your father did)

And find some honest maid.

Who'll help you make your fortune when

You've learned an honest trade.

Chorus, &c.

Be temperate in all you do,
Be faithful to your "boss,"

You'll find the more you do for him,

Will never prove a loss.

You'll find in fifty years from now,

When fame and fortune's made,

The best step that you ever took,

Was when you learned a trade.

Chorus, &c.

Humorous.

"De Pervisions. Josiar."

A sapient looking Fayetteville darkey, oscillating between twenty and twenty-five summers, overtook an old negro on the street the other day, and wedging him in a fence corner, proceeded to acquaint him with all the gorgeous provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Young Africa impeded to Old Africa a fund of valuable information, thusly:

"Well, Uncle Billy, Summer's Swivel Rights Bill hab passed de Senate ob de United States without a murmur."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we enclud passons is gwine to see whose perversions is in de pot. We is gwine to be allowed to ride free on de railroads, smoke in de ladies' car, and put our feet on de perrusions ob de seats whenever we dam please."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to stop at de hotels and set at de head ob de table, and hab de biggest slices ob de chickens, and lay round in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make up white trash hustle demselfs and wail on, widout grumbling; and when de bôss ob de concern shucks a bill at us, we'll hab him sent to Washington, and obscured in de plenipotentiary.

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, we's gwine to be allowed to go to de white schools and set on de platform wid de teacher and learn geography, trigonometry, geometry, Latin, Dutch, French, Choctaw, Algonquian, Rheumatics, de rale of thre and de dace!"

"Good gracious! Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to be buried in *italic* coffins wid locking glasses on top ob dem, and dey hab to carry us on a hearse to de grave yard and bury us on top ob de white folks, so when de day ob resurrection am arrived and de angel Gabriel come tooting along, he'll sing out too his trumpet, "All ob you culful germen rise fast!" And say, Uncle Billy, de perversions ob dat bill —"

"What's dat you say 'bout de perversions, Josiar?"

"Well, Uncle Billy, as I was gwine on to de perversions ob dat bill —"

"Stop right dar, Josiar. You say dare's perversions in dat bill?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. De perversions ob de bill —"

"Sop right dar, Josiar. Ef dare's perversions in dat bill, I want a sack ob flour dis bery minit. Dan de smoking in de ladies' car, and de geography, and de Latin, and de italic coffins! I want de perversions, Josiar. Dey's all dere is ob dat bill a cent!"

Fayetteville (Ga.) Express.

That Little Hatchet.

A good little boy out West undertook to come to the George Washington on his mother in this way: He cut off the cat's head with the traditional hatchet, and then hid the defunct feline in the meal barrel. When the old lady went to meal to make the "hoe cake" for the frugal morning repast, she discovered the cat and interviewed her son. He said: "I did it, mother, with my little hatchet, but I'll be swizzled if I can tell the whole truth about this little affair." Now, most mothers would have kissed that brave and truthful lad on his noble brow, and kept on using the meal out of that barrel just the same; but this one didn't. She said: Come across my lap, my son; come across my lap." He came, and for awhile there rose a cloud from the seat of his trousers that effectually hid the son from view, and the old woman soon sports goggles and is lavish in the use of Petit's eye-salve. The good little boy had peppered the seat of his pants.—*Green Bay Advocate*.

H. C. RICH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a co-partnership, under the title of H. C. Rich & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

One pair of shoes will be sent on sale Mrs. Douthit's Millinery Store, on Main Street, next door to W. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good,

best work.

J. C. RICH Feb. 1, 1874.

G. A. RICH 6-1.

FARBANK'S SCALES
FOR SALE.

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